NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1876.-TRIPLE SHEET.

THE ELECTION.

LOUISIANA DECLARED FOR HAYES. GOV. CHAMBERLAIN RE-ELECTED-WADE HAMPTON THREATENS TO BE GOVERNOR YET-EX-GOV.

A majority for Hayes in Louisiana of 3,435 was officially announced yesterday. The Hayes elector receiving the most votes has a majority of 4,567. The Republicans secure a majority of 24 in the Legislature and 4 out of 6 Congressmen. Boxes were thrown out in fifteen parishes of Louisiana where intimidation had prevailed. The announcement of the result was quietly received in New-Orleans. At Columbia, S. C., the Legislature in joint assembly declared Gov. Chamberlain reëlected by 3,044 majority. The Democratic Senators withdrew from the meeting. The Democratic House has gained two more Republicans, and lacks only one of a legal quorum. Wade Hampton declared in a public speech that he will be the Executive yet or South Carolina will have a

LOUISIANA.

now assembled in Columbia.

military Governor. There are 30 rifle clubs

SWEEPING REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES. NO EXCITEMENT OVER THE RESULT-DEMOCRATS WANT AN INVESTIGATION-DETAILS OF THE AN-

NOUNCEMENT. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5 .- The Returning Board has finished its work. It gives the lowest Hayes elector 3.435 majority ever the highest Tilden elector; re turns Packard elected, and gives the Legislature to the Republicans by 24 on joint ballot. The delegation to Congress stands four Republican and two While the general result does not surprise any one, since it has been anticipated ever since election day, the majorities by which the Hayes electors are returned are much greater ever believed possible. The vote of the lowest Hayes elector is returned at 74,003, and that of the highest Tilden elector at 70,568. The highest Hayes elector is given 75,135 votes, or a majority of 4,569 over the highest competitor on the Democratic ticket. The vote as returned gave the highest Hayes elector 77,174 votes; the lowest Hayes, 74,902; the highest Tilden elector, 83,859. The number of votes lost by the highest Hayes elector by rejecting returns from polls and parishes where bulldozing is alleged to have occurred is, therefore, 2,039, while the loss of the highest Tilden elector from the same cause is 13,291. As the detailed statement of the vote is not accessible at this hour, it is as yet impossible to learn in detail how this result has been brought

The vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor is by law to be canvassed by the Legislature, but the Returning Board has compiled it for transmission to the Secretary of State. Packard and Antoine are returned, each by about 2,200 majority. The Returning Board, by giving the Legislature to the Republicans by a majority of 24 on joint ballot, secures to the Administration party two United States Senaters. In the Senate the Republicans have 20, and the Democrats 16 members; and in the House the Republicans have 20 majority. The board returns four Republican and two Democratic members of Congress. Mr. Gibson is elected in the 1st District. The report that a certificate was to be given to hi opponent, which has been in circulation several days, was without good foundation. There was probably less reason to attack the vote in this district than in any other in the State.

The announcement of the result here this evening has not caused a ripple of excitement. The crowd of men who have nightly congregated in the rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel ever since election day was as large as usual to-night; but when the news came from Gov. Kellogg's house that a report had been signed by the Returning Board, and that the character of their report was known, it provoked hardly a remark. The news from South Carolina and Oregon was much more earnestly discussed. Democrats are impatient for the arrival of the

Congressional Committee, and profess the greatest anxiety to have every incident of the late election fully investigated. The Republicans of course are not as much interested in the coming Congressional inquiry, because they are perfectly satisfied with the result as announced. They say that no committee can do any good; that it will have no power to review the work of the Returning Board, which under the Constitution and laws must stand as it is. I presume they will present their side of the cas to the committee and call witnesses, because they say they are abundantly able to suse Returning Board in all it has done. The Democratic candidates on the electoral ticket held a consultation to-day, and arranged for their meeting to-morrow to cast their votes for Tilden. It is understood that they hold certificates from McEnery, who claims still to be de jure Governor of the State, though not so de facto. Gov. Wickliffe and his associates will go through the necessary form and forward the record of their proceedings to Washington, accompanied by their so-called certificates. The Hayes electors will, of of course, also meet at the State House and cast their votes for the Republican candidate for Presi-

OFFICIAL RETURNS. NOTIFICATION OF THE ELECTION OF THE HAYES TICKET-THE COMPILED RETURNS.

New-Orleans, Dec. 5 .- At 5:30 p. m. to-day the Secretary of State personally served on Gov. Kellogg the following notification:

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
NEW-ORLERNS, Dec. 5, 1876. I, P. G. Deslande, Secretary of State for the State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the returning officers of the election held in said State on the 7th of November have returned to me as Secretary of State, according to law, the following persons as duly elected electors of State of Louisiana at such election, to wit: For the State at large, Wm. P. Kellogg and J. Henri Burch; for districts—Ist, Peter Joseph; IId, Lionel A. Sheldon; IIId, Merris Marks; IVth, Aaron B. Levisee; Vth, Or-

lando H. Brewster; VIth, Oscar Jeffrion.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the State to be attached this fifth day of December A. D., 1876, and of the independence of the United States one hundred and first.

P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State. Accompanying this certificate was a statement of the aggregate votes for Presidential electors as certified to by the Secretary of State, as follows:

Official compiled returns of an election held in the State of Louisiana on the 7th day of November under writ of election dated Sept. 16, ordering the same pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 98, to regulate, conduct, and to maintain the freedom and purity of elec tions, to prescribe the mode of making returns thereof, to provide for the election of Teturnand defining their powers and duties prescribe the mode of entering on the rolls of the ste and House of Representatives, and to enforce Article 103 of the Constitution, approved Nov. 20, 1872

Total votes east for electors of President and Vice ent of the United States:

Wm. P. Keliogg, At Large, 75,135.
J. Henri Burch, At Large, 75,129.
Peter Joseph, 1st Congressional District, 74,014.
Liouel A. Sholdon, Ild Congressional District, 74,027.
J. Morris Marks, Illd Congressional District, 74,418.
Aaron B. Levisee, IVth Congressional District, 74,013.
Orlando H. Brewster, Vth Congressional District, 74,013. tear Jeffrion, VIth Congressional District, 74,736. thn McEury, At Large, 70,508, 50,500. sbert O. Wickliffe, At Large, 70,500. ula St. Mactin, 1st Congressional District, 70,532. slix P. Pachee, Hd Congressional District, 70,335.

The outer walls began to sway, and the crowd,

vested in us by Act No. 98, approved Nov. 20,

A. D. 1872, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true cast at an election for the election of a President and a Vice-President of the United States. held on the 7th of November, A. D. 1876, under a writ of election promulgated Sept. 16, A. D., 1876, order ersons were duly and lawfully elected, to wit, William Sheldon, J. Morris Marks, Aaron B. Levisee, Orlando H. Brewster, Oscar Jeffrion.

J. MADISON WELLS. LOUIS M. KENNER. THOMAS C. ANDERSON,

The vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor was also returned to the Secretary of State, the total being: For Governor, S. B. Packard, 74,624; Francis T. Nichols, 71,198; for Lieutenant-Governor, C. C. Antoine, 74,669; L. A. Wiltz, 71,093. The clerks of the returning officers had not, up to midnight, completed their duplicate copies of the returns for promulgation in the official journal; it is understood, however, that four Republican Congressman, viz., Darrall, IIId District; Smith, IVth District; Leonard, Vth District: Nash, VIth District have been returned elected, and Gibson, Democrat, Ist District; Ellis, Democrat, Ild District. The return for all these offices, State and Congressional, will be promulgated

The subjoined statements of the grounds acted npon has been obtained from the counsel of the Re-

turning Board : The Returning Board of the State of Louisiana claims first of all, that under the provisions of law they are the returning officers of all elections held in the State; that there are in law and in fact no returns of any election held in said State until first examined, canvassed, and compiled by them; that the statements furnished by Commissioners of Election are simply statements of votes purported to have been cast, and that until the have been passed upon by the returning officers, no validace with the laws of the United States and of this State the returning officers of the State Louisiana have proceeded to examine, canvass, and compile statements of the votes purported to have been cast in this State at the general election for President and Vice-President of the United States, held on the 7th day of November last.

The votes purported to have been cast in the parishes of Grant and East Feliciana have been ignored entirely in the official cauvass. In Grant parish not one form of law was observed. There were no legal supervisors or commissioners of election, and the vote taken was as informal as votes taken on a railroad train. In East Feliciana the returning officers were unable to find one at which, from the evidence before them, could certify that a full, free, and they could certify that a full, free, and fair election was had. In the parish of East Baton Rouge the returning officers canvassed and compiled the votes of three pells situated in the City of Baton Rouge where there was mintary protection afforded, and also three other pells situated immediately on the river where there was comparative immunity from intimidation. The evidence as to intimidation by murder, hanging, whipping, and other outrages, as affecting the vote at the other polls, was so conclusive that the returning officers unanimously rejected the votes stated to have been cast at those polls.

WHERE THE VOTE WAS THROWN OUT. BOXES REJECTED IN SEVENTEEN PARISHES-THE VOTE ACCEPTED WHERE TROOPS WERE STA-

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. New-ORLEANS, Dec. 5 .- The Returning Board in compiling the figures of the election has not, except in one or two cases, rejected the entire vote of parishes, but has thrown out boxes in precincts where bulldozing is claimed to have been most general, and counted those where the negroes voted in great numbers under the protection of the United States sol-

For instance, in most of the parishes of this State the colored voters were advised to mass their votes at county seats and large towns, where they would be protected by troops. The white men voted in the precincts where they lived. The vote of the former has in most cases been counted, on the that the election in them was ground while the vote in the latter has been thrown out for intimidation. The parishes which have been thus treated are Catahoula, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Claiborne, Livingston, Grant, Sabine, De Soto, Tangipahoa, Morehouse, Richland, Lafourche, East Baton Rouge, Winn, Washington, and Lafayette, the five in which bulldozing was first charged, and 12 others. Mr. Robertson, Democratic candidate for Congress, for whom a majority of about 6,000 was returned, is defeated.

It is impossible to pass any judgment on the work of the Returning Board to-night, because it is impossible to gain access to the detailed figures and ascertain which precincts were rejected, and what the testimony touching the election in them was. That will be a work requiring days of labor, and it will not be thoroughly done until the Congressional Committee arrives.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE COURT AGAIN A DAY TOO LATE. CHAMBERLAIN DECLARED ELECTED-WADE HAMP-TON THREATENS VIOLENCE - THIRTY RIFLE

CLUBS IN COLUMBIA. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 5 .- To the surprise of all there was no outbreak in this city to-day. At least thirty rifle clubs responded to the telegrams of the Democratic leaders, and are in the city, but they make no display. The promptness with which this force was concentrated in 36 hours is worthy of attention. It would seem that Gov. Chamberlain spoke from knowledge last Summer.

The Republicans alone participated in the count of votes to-day; the House centained 67 members, of which 14 were men seated since the organization by unseating Democrats. Gov. Chamberlain's majority, without counting Edgefield and Laurens, was

The Supreme Court very decidedly indicated its intention to declare Mr. Wallace the legal speaker to-day by ordering the Secretary of State to give him the returns. As they have already been opened by Speaker Mackey and the election declared, the case would seem to be rather complicated. The Hon. Samuel Shellabarger argued the case of the electors to-day in reply to the rule in the nature of a quo warranto. The court reserved its decision until 11

o'elock to-morrow. In a speech to-night Wade Hampton said that he would be Governor of South Carolina or there would be a Military Governor in the State in a few days.

YESTERDAY'S LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS. THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS LEAVE THE JOINT AS-SEMBLY-THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE GAIN TWO

MORE MEMBERS. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

COLUMBIA, S. C. Dec. 5 .- This forenoon the roops were withdrawn from the door and entrances to the State House, and the places of the sentinels supplied by special constables. Acting under orders of Gov. Chamberlain a large number of special deputy sergeants-at-arms were enrolled and placed at the doors of the Senate and the Republican House. Troops are still stationed in the State House for the purpose of protecting the Governor. A sentinel paces the corridor in front of Gov. Chamberlain's

The Senate and House, in joint session after the passage of a concurrent resolution, met and canassed the vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Gover nor. The counties of Edgefield, which gave Gen. Hampton over 3,200 majority, and Laurens, which gave him over 1,100 majority, were previously thrown out, when the Democratic Senators retired

from the hall. When the returns were canvassed Lieut.-Gov. Gleaves (colored) and Speaker Mackey declared Chamberlain elected by 3,044 votes majority. They then adjourned. It is expected that Gov. Chamberlain will be inaugurated

o-morrow. The Hampton House has been in session all day. Their action was unimportant except that they gained two more members from the Mackey House, making their membership 62 holding certificates of the Board of State Canvassers, and 70, including the Edgefield and Laurens delegations, who hold certificates of the Supreme Court.

Gen. Hampton spoke this evening, and declared that he intended to be Governor.

THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE GAINING. THEY NOW ONLY LACK ONE OF A LEGAL QUORUM. COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 5 .- The Democratic House has gained from the Republican House two more members, with certificates of the Board of Canvassers, making 62 in all now in the Democratic House, lacking only one of the constitutional quorum. Both Houses were in session to-day, als the Senate. The troops were removed, and special constables now supply their places.

FLORIDA.

NO COMMUNICATION WITH THE STATE. The Western Union Telegraph office in this city reports that the wires from Lake City to Tallahassee, Florida, are interrupted. No Press dispatches have been received from Tallahassee to-night.

STATE MEETINGS OF ELECTORS.

SOLLACE REAPPOINTED IN VERMONT. MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 5.—The Vermont electors met for organization to-day. Jacob Estey was chosen chairman. H. N. Sollace appeared and stated that he held the office of postmaster at the time of the election, though he had since resigned. He had doubts of his right to act as elector, and would therefore retire and neglect to attend. The chairman at once declared a vacancy, and Mr. Sollace was elected and sworn in.

TWO SETS OF ELECTORS IN ALABAMA. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 5 .- It is reported here that the candidates for electors on the Republican ticket will meet here to-morrow and cast their votes for Hayes. The Tilden electors had 34,000 majority.

INJUNCTION REFUSED IN NEBRASKA. OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 5 .- After a full hearing Judge Savage refused to grant the injunction to restrain the Republican electors from casting their votes.

NEW-ENGLAND MEETINGS. BOSTON, Dec. 5 .- The electors of Maine, Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire met and organized

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK.

BRIBERY OF AN ELECTOR FEARED. REPUBLICANS IN WASHINGTON ANXIOUS - THE SENATE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD TILDEN IF ELECTED BY TRICKERY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.!

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Leading Democrats are confident that the whole Presidential entanglement will be straightened out to-morrow by the action of the Electoral Colleges. How this is likely to be done none of them will say. Probably none of them know except the few who are in the inner council of the party; but it is obvious that word has been passed around among them that arrangements have been completed which will insure Gov. Tilden's election. Some think that a Hayes elector has been bribed to betray his trust and throw his vote away. The current opinion is that a member of the Florida Returning Board has been purchased. The board consists of three members, and one of them, the Attorney-General, has all along been acting in the interest of the Dem-

For several days past the Republicans have been warned that a scheme is on foot to corrupt one of the other two members. They have not believed it flames and smoke hid the audience and drove every could succeed. To-day they are evidently anxious one from the stage. The last persons to leave were about the result, although they have no information | scene-shifters Cambersen, Reilly, and Pulliss, eading them to suspect treachery. The exultant the town is full of rumors to the effect that the Tilden electors have been counted in at Tallahassee. but they can be traced to no authentic source.

If Gov. Tilden should be elected by the bribery of an elector or the corruption of a returning board, Republicans say there would be no remedy. He would have the forms of law on his side, and the Government would be turned over to him on the 4th of March, or rather just so much of the Government as he could control under the strictest construction of the Constitution. The Senate would concede nothing to courtesy or to custom, and would consent to no sweeping change the personnel of the Administration. The new President would be powerless to reward his partisans with the Senate refusing to confirm his appointments. The embarrassments which Gov. Tilden would labor under with a hostile Senate would be more serious than those which would beset Gov. Hayes with the House in the hands of his opponents. The House could refuse appropriations, but that would be revolutionary, while in declining to allow a President chosen by fraud to fill the public offices with his partisans, the Senate would be acting in strict accordance with the Constitution.

A LOOK AHEAD INTO POLITICS. DEATH OF THE TWO PARTIES OF THE WAR PRE DICTED WITHIN THE NEXT FOUR YEARS. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Dec. 5.-Sagacious politicians begin to predict the disintegration of the old parties as a result likely to grow out of the disputed election, no matter what settlement may be reached. If Gov. Hayes is inaugurated, they argue that he will probably take such a course as to command the support of a majority of the House, and to draw to him moderate men of all politics, leaving extremists to form new organizations. On the other hand, if Gov. Tilden becomes President he must have the cooperation of a majority of the senate or his to shape his policy in such a way as to incur the opposi tion of a large element in the Democratic party. In either event it seems probable that a new formation of party lines would occur, which would practically change the two existing organizations from Republican and Democratic into administration and opposition.

GOV. TILDEN IN ALBANY,

RECEPTION TO THE ELECTORS-PRESIDENTIAL CON-GRATULATIONS-THE GOVERNOR'S HEALTH. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Dec. 5 .- Gov. Tilden arrived here to-night at 7 o'clock accompanied only by Mr. Hance, his Secretary, and proceeded at once to his residence. During the evening, in accordance with previous invitation a reception was given to the members of the Electoral College and various distinguished gentlemen present in the city. The Governor was congratulated very heartily upon his near accession to the Presidency, and upon his remarkable retention of health and spirits under the unusually depressing circumstances of awaiting one vote to be elected President. He said in reply to these congratulations, that he had never felt better in his life, and he believed that running for the Presidency had rather improved his health. The reception was fully attended, and ended at a late hour.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 5 .- It is announced here this morning that Gen. Daniel Woodall, formerly United States assessor of internal revenue, had absconded after forging the names of some of our prominent citizens and thus securing money to the amount of \$20,000, A THEATER IN FLAMES.

AN APPALLING SCENE OF PANIC AND SUF-FERING.
THE BROOKLYN THEATER TAKES FIRE WHILE

FILLED WITH PEOPLE.
THE FIRE STARTING IN THE SCENERY DURING THE LAST ACT OF THE "TWO ORPHANS"-FRANTIC TERROR OF THE AUDIENCE-A MAD RUSH FOR THE DOORS-MANY PERSONS INJURED-THE THEATER TOTALLY DESTROYED -EXCITEMENT IN BOTH NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN - EAGER CROWDS HASTENING TO THE SCENE.

One of the most unfortunate and disastrous fires that has ever occurred in the city of Brooklyn broke out in the Brooklyn Theater last evening, lestroying the entire building, and resulting in serious injury to many people. The audienceroom was crowded with people assembled to witness the rendering of the "Two Orphans' by Shook & Palmer's company. The last act had been reached, when a light fell from the upper part of the stage scenery upon a canvas roof below, setting it on fire. The employes of the theater attempted to extinguish the flames, and at first seemed to succeed. Miss Kate Claxton came to the front of the stage and told the audience to remain perfectly quiet and no harm would be done. The people were quiet for a moment, when the whole scenery burst into one sheet of flame and the room was filled almost at once with smoke. A panic immediately ensued and the people rushed for the doors. Men, women, and children, in one solid mass, pressed and crowded for the places of exit, trampling upon the weaker ones and retarding their own progress by their haste. The scene about the theater in the street was a heart-rending one. Many who escaped uninjured rushed wildly about inquiring for their missing friends. Persons insensible to secure places. Many were taken into the First Precinct Station, which was filled with the injured persons and their friends. Some lay upon the floor insensible, while friends were doing everything in their power to restore them to consciousness. Others were wildly frantic, and with blood streaming down their faces or clothing were gesticulating and screaming, and could not be quieted. Ambulances from the Long Island College Hospital took away the wounded as rapidly as possible. From the street, as the crowd was surging from the building, the moans and cries of those suffering or in wild alarm for their lives could be distinctly heard. Some attempted to save themselves by seeking quicker egress than through the doors. One man dropped from the upper windows to the small roof of the police station, and was rescued from the billiard rooms of A. R. Samuells by persons who saw his wretched plight. The flesh dropped from his hands in shreds. Those who were the last to come out were chased rapidly by the flames and in not a few instances severely burned; but many more were injured by the press of the crowd. If one fell down there was no possibility of raising him and the others behind rushed over and trampled upon him. One of the actors was in a salcon opposite the

theater door, and saw the first breaking out of the fire from the building. He said that the flames seemed to burst out as if with a silent explosion, and in a moment the whole top of the building seemed to be ablaze. This was the first intimation he had of any fire, and at that time no one seemed to have come out of the theater. When he and those with him rushed over to the side door they found it fastened, and they were unaable to gain an entrance. By this time the people were pouring from the doors, and their assistance was required to assist the wounded. Another actor who was on the stage at the time and saw the origin of the fire said that the first spark caught from one of the "board-lights," effort was made to extinguish this by cutting the fixtures from above. In the scene presented there was a canvas covering extending over the stage, representing the roof of a house. The burning pie cut from above, instead of falling upon the floor of the stage where they could be extinguished, fell upon this canvas roof almost immediately the whole ignited and the Pulliss said that he cut the gas fixtures above, but the quick igniting of the canvass below bailed all efforts to stop the fire. These three men were the last to go out from the theater. Puliiss was very sure that when he came out there was then no other person in the andience-room, and stoutly contradicted those who affirmed that some were seen burning in the room. Cumberson was badly burned and bruised, and some fears were entertained of his dying. Reilly escaped unburt. The story of the alarm and subsequent incidents were repeated by persons in the audience. One sitting in the orchestra stated that at the first blaze the greater portion of the audience arose to their feet. The appeal of Miss Claxton quieted them, and most of them resumed their seats. When the fire sprung up from the canvas, a man stood up on one of the seats and in a loud voice asked all to remain in their places until the way could be cleared, and then to go out quietly. They seemed to heed what was said until another shouted, "It's time we were out of this," when the panic began. The orchestra seats and dress circle were not crowded, and those in them escaped with little difficulty. The galleries were full, however, and there were many children among the occupants. One of the persons in the gallery said that he himself was carried along by the crowd, and could do nothing to hasten or check his course or render any assistance to those who fell. One little girl in some way became entangled in the crowd and slipped under their feet. Nothing could be done to prevent those behind stepping upon her in

passing. Fortunately she was resented alive. In an incredibly short space of time, Washingto and Johnson-sts. Were crowded with an excited mul-titude, which it required all the efforts of the police to restrain within due bounds. The flames leaping heavenward and rising high above the roofs of the tall buildings, lighted up all the adjacent streets and the burrying throngs which poured in from all directions. Safety ropes were stretched across Washington-st, in front of The Argus Office, and also at the corner of Washington and Johnson-sts. These were guarded by a strong force of police, and such excellent order was maintained that, despite the great crowd, the narrow streets, and the intense excitement, no serious accidents in the streets were reported. The flames seemed to act as a beacon for curious seekers after the sensational from New-York, and shortly after the flames broke out the various ferries were crowded, and all the ways leading to the fire seemed as busy as at midday.

Soon after the first alarm was given the flames burst through the roof and rose in perfectly straight columns of pure flame. There was an unusually small amount of smoke, and the night being clear and still, the effect was singularly beautiful. First a huge pyramid of fire was outlined against the sky, the apex continually changing in form; then two parallel columns appeared, one on each side, and finally are were merged into one broad blaze of burning buildings, which, with a mighty roar, wrapped the theater and the adjacent structure in its embrace and licked out hungry tongues of flame far across the street. The flames ran along the cornices of the buildings in Washington-st., but the powerful streams from several engines sufficed to hold them in check and prevent the destruction of the entire block, which would certainly have followed had

these buildings become well on fire.

The rapidity with which the interior of the theater burned was soon apparent to those near at hand.

which had surged up as near to the scene as th ropes would permit, gave way in momentary exward. Instead of this the rear wall of the theater fell first crashing inward with a mighty noise and burying itself in the burning de bris. A shower of sparks arose and this a moment later was increased ten-fold as the wall on Johnsonst. tottered and fell inward also. A suppressed mur mur of admiration went up from the crowd at the brilliancy and impressive character of the scene The fire now seemed to burn with added fierceness and those who were watching the flames from distance thought that a new building had caught fire. Those near at hand, however, saw with gladness that the fury of the flames was spent. The dwelling structure adjoining the theater was now enveloped in flames, and soon nothing but the unsightly walls were to be seen rising amid roaring sea of fire. The heat on Johnson-st. at this time was so intense, and the streams of water which crossed each other from several points made the place untenable

to all who were not guarded with tarpaulin and

waterproof clothing. Washington-st. looked like a

section of the Eric Canal when a break has

occurred. Mud and water in about equal pro-

portions filled the street, and the constantly-moving

crowd soon rendered this thoroughfare almost im-

passible. Johnson-st. was choked with the fragments of the falling wall, and great sheets of tin from the roof and gutters. The appearance of the crowds was quite singular. There was a large number of ladies present, the majority of whom had been in the theater at the time of the accident, and who had not yet recovered from the fright of the unexpected catastrophe. They now moved restlessly about, attended by their escorts, and added in no small degree to the difficulty of threading one's way in and out of the multitudes from one portion of the fire to another. The "rough" element was out in full force, although it was much less demonstrative than usual on occasions like this, when so much opportunity is afforded to give loose rein to lawless instincts. The motley throngs were very peaceful, and the police regulations were stringently enforced. Travel was delayed on the Fulton-st. car lines, owing to the stretching of the hose across the street

in several places. A full-hour after the fire began the sky was still brightly illuminated, and the host of people in the streets was receiving constant accessions both from Brooklyn and this city. The fire still burned brightly although the greater part of the contents of the theater building was consumed. On account of the thick fire-Wall Dieter's restaurant was little injured by fire; The Argus building suffered still less. Both build-

ings, however, were deluged with water. The total loss on the Brooklyn Theater, owned by the Brooklyn Building Company, is \$180,000. It is insured for \$40,000 in various companies. The properties and a portion of the scenes, owned by Shook & Palmer, were valued at \$20,000. The loss on actors' and actresses' wardrobes is \$3,000. The wooden and brick building adjoining the theater on Johnson-st. was damaged \$5,000. Six houses on Johnson-st., opposite the theater, were badly scorched in front, the damage not exceeding \$3,000. Dietur's building was damaged \$5,000 by water. The rear of the Post-Office and police station were damaged \$2,000. A shed on the opposite side of Theater-alley, containing lumber, was damaged \$5,000. Several houses were scorched and had windows broken, the general aggregate of this loss not exceeding \$1,000.

THE INJURED AND MISSING.

Although the main part of those present in the theater were able to escape, yet it is known that three persons were injured and others are miss-John Cumberson, a scene-shifter employed at the theater, was severely burned about the face and neck, and in making his exit had his feet injured by some one jumping on them. Frederick Voss, whose father keeps a jewelry store in Columbia-st., had his hands and face burned. A boy named Lynch, who was found in an unconscious condition and remained insensible until an early hour this morning, was recognized by a friend. He was in the gallery, and it is believed he jumped or fell in such a way as to injure his brain. The attending physician believes concussion has taken place. There Three persons were taken to the hospital at the Long Island College, at Pacific and Henry-sts., and medical attendance was given them. persons called at late hours io learn if their missing friends were there, but only one succeeded in finding what he sought. One person said four people were missing from his house. Mrs. Farrall of No. 145 Myrtle-ave called early this morning and said her son George had not been seen since the fire. H. S. Murdoch, who took the part of Pierre in the play, and who boarded at No. 53 Concord-st., had not been seen and fears for his safety were felt. His home is in Boston. Several persons who were in the family circle with friends lost them in the confusion of leaving and have not been able since to find out where they are.

CHARACTER OF THE THEATER.

The Brooklyn Theater has not made a particularly brilliant record. It was built for Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Conway, and was by them conducted, for several seasons, in a dignified and conscientious manner. It had an efficient stock company, and it was devoted to the better order of entertainments. Prominent stars have appeared there, and the efforts of the management have always been directed toward making the Brooklyn Theater, for Brooklyn, what Wallacks's Theater is for New-York. Mr. and Mrs. Conway dying, in rapid succession, the house fell into other hands, and of late it has been managed by Messrs. Shook and Palmer, who have presented there such artists as John Gilbert, Katharine Rogers, Augusta Dargon, Clara Morris, John E. Owens, Geo. Fawcett Rowe, and Ben De Bar. The energy with which changes were effected and bright attractions put forward was beginning to make itself felt in augmented good fortune for the house. It had acquired some prestige, and it may be said that it is destroyed just as the tide of its affairs had really turned toward solid prosperity. Company, scenery, and properties of the Union Square Theater have been drawn upon liberally to produce plays in Brooklyn in a befitting mauner. This week the play which has been so immensely specessful in New-York and other cities-the "Two Orphans"-was running there with all the original scenery with which it was brought out in New-York-scenery which had called out the most enthusiastic admiration in this city for its beauty and finish. The cast included many of the actors and actresses who appeared in the play when it was first produced in New-York. Charles R. Thorne, jr., J. B. Studley, H. S. Murdoch, Claude Burroughs, H. F. Daly, and Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Maude Harrison, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Ida Vernon, Miss Kate Gerard, and Mrs. Farren took the principal parts.

The theater was opened on Oct. 2, 1871, with Bulwer's play of "Money." At the time of Mrs. Conway's death the play of the "Two Orphans" was on its stage, and the same drama was presented last night when the theater was burned.

TEMPERANCE TICKETS ELECTED. Boston, Dec. 5.-Municipal elections were beld in several cities of the State to-day. The issues were purely local. At New-Bedford and Haverhill the Pro-hibition and Temperates tickets were successful.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S OPINIONS. HE DECLARES THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE INTACT, AND REAFFIRMS THE NEUTRALITY OF GERMANY-HE DEEMS IT PROBABLE THAT ENGLAND AND RUS

SIA WILL COME TO TERMS.

Berlin, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1876. Prince Bismarck made his promised speech Parliament to-day, in answer to Herr Richter's question. Prince Blamarck gave assurance that the Govern ments of Germany and Russia remain on the most friendly footing. The three Emperors' alliance, he said, still exists in its full integrity. This does not, however, in the least preclude cordial friendship with England. Friendly relations with Russia are established by highly as those with any other power. The Prince entertained hopes of a peaceable solution of the present crisis, even should the Conference not ences now apparent between English and Russian interests will be composed. The endeavors of Germany repeated that the alliance between the three empires is it may be broken are absolutely groundless." Should the Conference fail to achieve unanimity between

repeated his former assurance of German neutrality. Should the Conference fail to achieve unanumity between the Powers and reform in Turkish administration, Germany cannot disapprove of Russia's attempt to carry the latter measure on her own responsibility. There is no prospect whatever of a rupture between Germany and Russia. The German Emperor, as well as the State Governments of the Empire, value and respect the friendship of Russia, which has stood the test of a hundred years.

Prince Bismarck assured the House that, notwithstanding assertions to the contrary boldly put forward, the relations between Russia and Austria are of the most friendly character. But there is no menace in the three Emperors' alliance to any other Power. Germany is attached to England by ties of long traditional friendship, and wishes to preserve that friendship guite as much as the cordial relations with Russia. That friendship has likewise stood many a test, and the future will show it will continue tirm and cordial as heretofore. Prince Bismarck regards Germany and France as the two Powers least directly interested in the present Eastern Question. Germany, he said, will therefore remain perfectly neutral. It will not stake a single bone of a hardy Pomeranian Landwehrman upon the issue. The reserve hitherto practiced by Germany has been generally appreciated. It debars Germany from pressing her advice at the present juncture upon other Powers. There is nothing whatever in the present phase of the Eastern crisis to preclude the prospect of maintenance and even the confirmation and strengthening of peace. To this end the exertions of Germany are directed. Even should the Conference fall to achieve its direct object, it is probable that the existing differences between England and Russia will be satisfactorily adjusted. The Prince decided to enier upon the subject of the future policy of Germany. Once more he explicitly assured the House that it is his atrenuous endeavor to preserve a friendly feeting among the Great Powers, and that

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1876. A leading article in The Times to-day concludes as fol

The notion that he seriously suggests to England semi-war, like that of Russia in Servia, is too absurd for discussion. On the conduct of England, the people of the Continent may set their minds at rest. We shall not carry on war like that of the Russians in Servia, nor any war at all. The bellicose outery of a month ago has sunk into silence as the feeling of the country once more manifested itself. The Government is aware, if all its adulators are not, that to go to Parliament with projects of war would be to court destruction. The meetings which we report are evidence of the feelings which everywhere prevail, and it would be ma ifested ten times more strongly if there were any real danger that the Government could furust us into war.

PHASES OF THE TURKISH CONFLICT. GREAT SPEECH BY JOHN BRIGHT-A CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN LONDON.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1876. John Bright made an elaborate speech to a large meeting at Birmingham last night against the Mr. Gladstone will participate in a conference on the

Mr. Gladstone will participate in a conference on the Eastern question at St. James's Hall next Friday. Many prominent Liberals and well-known philanthropists are promoters of the affair. The object is to indicance public opinion against supporting Turkey.

Roomania will submit to the Conference her programme drawn up last Summer, which is formulated with much emphasis, asserting her claim to independence and the possession of the mouths of the Danube.

The Marquis of Salisbury arrived at Constantinople as 9 o'clock to-day.

A Turkish battalion has attacked a Servian outpost as a village which had been assigned to the Servians by the Demarkation Commissioners. The Embassadors at Constantinople have been notified of this violation of the truce.

Ragusa, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1876.

Notwithstanding the armistice the insurgents refuse to permit Niesic to be revictualed. The garrison are at the The Turks are preparing to revieu

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN EXTRADITION. A NEW TREATY NEGOTIATED-BRENT, THE FORGER

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1876. The special correspondent of The Liverpool

Courier telegraphs to that journal as follows:

I am informed that the American Government has virtually accepted the revised extradition treaty between Great Britaia and the United States, drawn up by England. The Crown lawyers have been some time engaged in remodeling the clauses of the present treaty and drafting new clauses, defining more explicitly the conditions under which extradition may be granted. The draft when completed was submitted to Mr. Fish, and although the new treaty is not yet signed it has in substance been accepted by the Washington Government. Negotiations have gone so far that the British authorities felt justified in rearresting the persons who owed their liberation to the late difficulty. Charles Brent, the Louisville forger, was apprehended yesterday, and will be brought up at the Bow Street Folice Court during the present week. E. D. Winslow, the Boston forger, and William E, Gray, the New-York forger, have not yet been found. It is supposed that they received some inkiling of the rearranged treaty and decamped.

The agent of the New-York Associated Press at London Courier telegraphs to that journal as follows:

The agent of the New-York Associated Press at London took the foregoing to United States Minister Pierrepont. He seemed surprised to see it in print, but said: "I am not in a position to say snything about it, one way or the other." The agent then went to the Home Office and was informed that the order for Brent's arrest was transmitted through that office, and the fact of his arrest was confirmed. The officer could give no further information. At the Bow Birest Police Court, Sir James Ingham, who has been transferred there from the Wandsworth Police Court since Sir Thomas Henry's death, had issued stringent orders that no information on the subject should be made public. The agent learned, however, that Brent was in fact brought to Bow-st, with great secreey, and arraigned before Sir James Ingham in his private room yesterday. The proceedings are unknown. From all the agent could gather he infers that The Courier's statement is substantially correct and that acceptance by telegraph of the new treaty has been notified, and that Great Britain, on faith thereof and in anticipation of the presentation of the treaty to the United States Senate and its gaining publicity, has ordered the arrest of the three accused persons.

When discharged before, Erent enlisted as a private in He seemed surprised to see it in print, but said: "I am

when discharged before, Brent enlisted as a private in the 16th Lancers, and was with that regiment when arrested yesterday. On an order of the Home Office, Mr. Mulins, solicitor of the London Bankers' Protective Association, appeared for the prosecution. Brent's arrest being unknown he was not defended. Sir James Ingham will not permit the affidavits to be inspected, but they were probably the same as those on which Brent was before arrested. Brent was remanded to the House of Detention, where he will remain until the treaty is ratified.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

London, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1876 In consequence of the reiterated refusals of the Duke d'Audifret-Pasquier to undertake the forma-tion of a Cabinet, President MacMahou will hold a contion of a Cabinet, President MacManon will hold a con-ference with the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to-morrow. It has been ascertained that the Marshal is anxious to retain Gen. Berthaut, in order to establish the principle that the War Ministry shall here-after not be affected by parliamentary changes. The Left has resolved to demand the dismissal of a certain number of anti-Republican functionaries. M. Duclere is likely to enter the new Ministry.

THE UNIVERSITY ROWING CHALLENGE. LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1876. The Press Association reports that the Cambridge University Boat Club has declined the challenge

of Yale and Cornell Universities to a four-oared race the Thames from Putney to Mortiake in August, 1877. COMMOTION IN BISCAY.

There is considerable political excitement here. Junta of Biscay have assembled for an extraor session, and it is feared that the Governor will di it. The newspapers recommend the people of the it Provinces to remain quies.